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having learned the meaning of scientific methods of introspection it is time to move on toward interpreting the history of the human mind wherever we get facts about it, instead of confining ourselves to such facts about it as can be handled with mathematical precision.

M. F. LIBBY.

*La Philosophie de H. Taine*, par GIACOMO BARZELLOTTI. Tr. from the Italian by Auguste Dietrich. F. Alcan, Paris, 1900. pp. 448.

This is an exposition of Paine's philosophy and his method, and seeks to show that his genius was an eminent expression of the *Zeitgeist*, both intellectual and æsthetic, that as such his systematizations made not only for mental economy, but that his thoughts were the seats of other harvests.

*Les Dilemmes de la Métaphysique Pure*, par CHARLES RENOUVIER. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 288.

The dilemmas are—the unconditioned and the conditioned, substance, the all or function of phenomena, the infinite and the finite, determinism and liberty, the thing or the person. These are all reduced to one alternative, to one thesis and antithesis, viz., being or non-being.

*Grundzüge der Psychologie*, von HUGO MÜNSTERBERG. Vol. I. J. A. Barth, Leipzig, 1900. pp. 565.

This volume is dedicated to the author's "dear colleague in Harvard University. William James, in sincere reverence and heartiest friendship." This general part, which deals with the principles of psychology, is to be followed by a special part treating the facts. The first part treats the principles of individual, and the second those of sociological psychology. We are promised that the whole will be no objective text-book restating the generally well known facts of the science for the writer's purpose is more subjective. The author will discuss rather than present; will sift out and connect rather than inform; so that from the rich manifoldness of the data, real and unitary features shall appear. His effort is, therefore, at the bottom philosophical. This is especially true of this introductory volume which is more or less complete in itself, treating of fundamental ideas, presuppositions, limitations and ideals of psychology. It is a book of war (*Kampfbuch*), which in an unphilosophical age takes up the gauntlet of idealism against naturalism. The positivistic view of the world, which has one of its strongholds in psychology, must be met, for it is striking its insidious roots into our social consciousness, education, art, ethics, and morals. It cannot be overcome by despising or denying empirical research. Three, and those perhaps the most important chapters, are essentially the same as in the author's *Psychology and Life*. His general position is a kind of synthesis of Schopenhauer, Fichte, and scientific psychology. As far as we have read the second and third parts, they are more or less implied in the author's English work. We hope, however, to recur to these more at length later, especially as the standpoint, which the author ably represents, is so radically different from the idealism to which the writer of this note no less fervently holds.

*Text-book of Physiology*. Edited by E. A. Schäfer. Vol. I, pp. 1036. Vol. II, pp. 1365. Young J. Pentland, Edinburgh; The Macmillan Co., New York, 1898 and 1900. Price, \$8.00.

Professor Schäfer and his twenty co-laborers have here produced a monument to English physiology which, although less extensive than Hermann's *Handbuch* of twenty years ago, is no less well devised and representative. In comparing the two, one is struck by a progress